

Miller & Rhoads.

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WEATHER FORECAST—Tuesday, fair.

Men's Underwear for 50c. Reduced From \$1.00.

Because some of the Lots are in broken sizes and there's not very much of any particular kind.

Open Mesh, French Tulle and what's called Japanese "silk." It's not silk, but a finely mercerized cotton. You'll not need more than one look at this underwear to convince you that \$50 is a very little price for it.

We have some Balbriggan Shirts

and Drawers for 39c. that we invite especial attention to.

As a rule Balbriggans range about the same everywhere in price and quality, but these garments are out of the ordinary. We think they're better than we've ever had before for this money.

Long or short-sleeved Shirts.

A Fine Ebony Handled Umbrella For \$1.00.

24-inch frame covered with twilled Carola, (which is a silk and linen mixture), paragon frame and about the best \$1.00 umbrella we ever saw.

So many dollar Umbrellas are covered with flimsy material—very often a cheap grade of taffeta that they will not stand any service at all. This combination mixture will outwear any such cheap cover-

ing and we will guarantee it for one year.

Same kind of umbrellas with metal and pearl combination handles instead of Ebony, \$1.00.

All silk taffeta umbrella, 26-inch size, \$1.50.

Natural wood handles, in opera and princess styles, of ribbed paragon frame with silk cord and tassels.

JUDGE MANN AND HIS LAW

He Wants to Come Back to Senate to Defend It.

THE GOVERNORSHIP LATER

He May Announce Himself, but Has Not Done So as Yet—The Storm in Washington Was Very Severe.

Political Gossip.

The Times-Dispatch Bureau, No. 347 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., July 13th, 1903.

Although Judge William Hodges Mann, the author of the now celebrated Mann bill, has made no public announcement of his plans for the future in politics, it was stated here to-day by a warm personal friend of his that he wished to return to the State Senate this fall. Whether he will announce himself a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination is not stated. At present Judge Mann especially desires to go back to the Senate in order that he may be on hand to look after amendments confidently expected to be proposed to and will at the coming session. The friends of the law think that many of these amendments will be offered by enemies of the statute, and they wish to have the author of the measure in the Legislature, ready to conduct the fight for the integrity of the law.

So that the announcement of Judge Mann's candidacy for the nomination to succeed Governor Montague should not be expected for some months, at least. Judge Mann has never said he wished the nomination, but there is every reason to believe he would like to round out his term for the governorship a useful and honorable career.

"Baltimore will make a great fight for one of the national political conventions next year," said Mr. E. G. Parlett, of that city, to The Times-Dispatch correspondent here to-day. "We will have the support of Virginia, and perhaps of two-thirds of the States of the South. Do Maryland Democrats are troubled by the fact that Senator Gorman is the first choice of comparatively few men for the Presidency? Published interviews represent Mr. Gorman nearly invariably as the second choice. However, that fact may be his real strength."

The possibility of the development of a scandal in the War Department over the granting of contracts is giving serious concern to the Administration people. Secretary Root spent yesterday with the President at Custer, and said that the alleged crookedness in letting a recent contract for gloves was the chief topic of conversation.

The President wants a thorough investigation, it is said. Certain it is, that there is no man in the country more capable of giving it to him than Mr. Root. The brains of the Cabinet—cold, clearheaded, unemotional and business from foot to crown—Mr. Root is the head of the Postoffice Department there would not have been as much official talk concerning the investigation into crookedness of office in but a few days.

Democrats at the National Capital are awaiting with interest the attempt which Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, will make to break into national politics at a big Democratic picnic near Chicago next Saturday. Mayor Harrison will be the chief speaker, though William J. Bryan will be on the stage. Mr. Harrison has written to all or nearly all the Democratic national chairmen and secured from them expressions as to what should be the general character of the next platform.

His speech has been prepared after careful study of the replies received. It is said he will outline the platform and the pressure of Mr. Bryan will mean the loss of the former leader to the principles Mr. Harrison will enunciate. It is safe to say free coinage will be one of them.

The storm which visited Washington yesterday afternoon was one of the severest in years and the most severe that ever occurred here in any July, so far as records show. Three inches of rain fell between noon and midnight. One man was killed by lightning, and ten others badly injured. A number of buildings were struck, and many trees blown down in various sections of the city. Telephone communication was interrupted for several hours.

Watson Caldwell has been appointed rural delivery carrier on route No. 2 from Concord depot, Va., with Adwell M. Howerton, substitute, and Richard W. Burton, carrier on route No. 3, with Robert L. Staples substitute.

Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Theodore Hess, of New York, will spend the late summer and early autumn in Europe.

Miss Margaret Lee's party of young ladies, Miss Margaret Shields, Miss Lily Urquhart and Miss Mary Buford, are having a charming trip. They will be in Switzerland for a part of the summer.

Miss Carrie Raymond, of Detroit, Mich., is with her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bazzili, of this city.

Mr. James Cowardin has gone to Gloucester to spend his vacation there.

Among the popular young ladies at Crockett's Springs, Va., none are more so than the Misses O'Ferrall, the daughters of ex-Governor and Mrs. Charles T. O'Ferrall.

Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Raab will enjoy the Horse Show at Atlantic City, where they will spend the summer season this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Coter have returned from a visit to Mr. R. W. Whitford, of Norfolk.

Miss Nellie H. Davidson, of Baltimore, is visiting friends in Richmond. From

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Colonel Anderson a Witness.

Colonel Anderson, who next took the stand and read the communications from the Mayor asking for troops to prevent what he believed would have been a riot, said he read the orders as they had issued in reference to the government and actions of the military while in Manchester and Chesterfield. These orders were identical with those issued in Richmond. "The same general orders applied to the situation as it existed on both sides of the river," said Colonel Anderson.

He said that it was the duty of a soldier to carry out the orders given him by his superior officers, and that orders were given to shoot to hit whenever it became necessary to further the interests of law and order, to quell riot or impending riot, and to protect persons and property.

In this particular case, in the pursuit of a man who was seeking to escape, after having broken arrest, the soldiers were compelled to shoot. Had they not done so, and had the man escaped, the soldiers whose duty it was to stop him would have been subject to court-martial.

When questioned by a juror as to whether a sentry was required to keep a fixed position, "halt" before firing, Colonel Anderson said it was not absolutely necessary under the conditions of things were such as to permit the sentry to see that the fleeing man was making an effort to escape after having been warned at the start, and after he had been fired at by those at the head of the line.

"It would be preferable, but not necessary," he said.

Mr. Campbell asked the witness if he had seen any intoxication among the soldiers, and the reply was in the negative.

Colonel Anderson said he had heard of such reports, and he informed the officer in charge. He inspected the line and found the report entirely without foundation.

Commonwealth's Attorney Page asked whether it was not true that the military in such actions as that of the shooting had not broken the ordinances of the city.

Followed Mayor's Request.

The reply was that the military had simply followed out the request and direction of the Mayor, and that they knew nothing of the ordinances of the city. All orders issued by the colonial commanding general were applicable to either city.

Mr. Meredith read section 268 of the Code to show that the city ordinance were not in conflict under the condition of things, and that when indications pointed to an uprising or a gathering of people in such numbers as to warrant the use of force, it was the duty of the soldiers to prevent it and put it down at any cost.

Mr. Page declared that there had been no riot in Manchester, and that there was not a single case of general disorder, except that created by the soldiers themselves. He did say that there were individual cases of rock throwing, but not enough to warrant the term "riot."

Colonel Anderson cited a number of instances of disorderly gatherings that might have resulted seriously, but for the action taken by the troops.

However, the statement of Corporal M. D. Lane, of the Monticello Guards, of Charlottesville, who was in the buggy with Taylor, and who had him under arrest, and was on the way to the station house with him.

He, with his detail, was on the car coming down Hull Street, which met the buggy with Taylor, and he said the men were very disorderly coming up the street. They were singing a song and uttering oaths and shouting the word "Seab," and as the car came up to them, one of the men struck the car with a whip. He had the car stopped, and ordered the men in the buggy to "halt."

Arrested Them All.

Questions were asked those in the buggy, and the corporal sought to ascertain the author of the objectionable language. None of the party would give satisfaction, and at that time Captain Bowles came up. After a short conversation, from which no satisfaction could be gotten, Captain Bowles ordered the arrest of all the men. Lane was directed to get in the buggy with Taylor, and the other four were put on the car. The buggy started off with Lane sitting in the back seat. Taylor had indicated a desire to remain in the buggy, and had refused to get out.

When they reached Cowardin Avenue Taylor, who was driving, turned off into the Avenue. Lane noticed something wrong. He arose in his place, reached over to catch the reins, and turned slightly and shouted "Captain!" to Captain Brock, who was standing near the corner of the Avenue and Hull Street. As he did this Taylor gave him a push, and he fell out of the buggy, landing on his left foot and right knee. The horse started off, and some soldiers ran out to stop it, but it got away and faster.

Then Lane shouted "Halt!" three or four times, without effect, and finally he fired straight down the street after the rapidly disappearing buggy.

Lane said that in going along the street Taylor said he could not arrest him. When they got to Cowardin Avenue Taylor said: "I'm going in here; you can't stop me. Ask the captain."

Then it was that Lane shouted to Captain Brock. He was certain that the buggy did not come to a standstill at any stage of the trip, from Swanton to Cowardin Avenue, while he was in it.

In reply to a question, he said he distinctly felt Taylor push him from the vehicle.

Coroner Brodnax asked the witness why, knowing the name of the prisoner, and knowing that he could be arrested

mean said it was going at a rapid rate. Taylor was beating the horse with the loose reins. The buggy tilted slightly, and Taylor lost his seat momentarily, but he regained it, and drove on. Mr. Shotwell said:

E. L. Bolton saw the buggy go into Cowardin Avenue. He heard nothing from the soldiers except the command to "halt!" He could not remember whether there were two men in the buggy or not, but heard the command to "halt!" before the firing began.

G. A. Jewett said he didn't know why he was summoned, for he was in bed at the time of the shooting, and didn't even hear the firing. He was excited.

B. W. Mantel was at the Fountain when the buggy went into Cowardin Avenue at a log trot. In a moment he heard a soldier, whom he thought was standing in the street, call "Captain!" and "halt!" three times. Then the firing began. He saw no one in the buggy.

This closed the evidence on the part of the civilians, and the soldiers were called.

Surgeon Edwards described the wound and testified as to the efforts that were made by him and others to stop the great flow of blood. He also told of what was done with the wounded man and the disposition of the body.

Dr. Edwards was positive the man had been drinking whiskey. "He was delirious," said the doctor, "but I could not tell whether it arose from drunkenness or hemorrhage. He muttered something about being under arrest and making his escape. The wound was of such a nature that it was a wonder to me that he lived so long. I should have said that he could have lived three or four minutes had I seen the wound the moment it was inflicted."

In reply to a question from Jurymen Campbell, witness said that he had seen drunkenness among the soldiers, but that he had been told that some of them had taken drinks.

"Every man at the point in question,"

he said, "was perfectly sober."

Colonel Anderson, who next took the stand and read the communications from the Mayor asking for troops to prevent what he believed would have been a riot, said he read the orders as they had issued in reference to the government and actions of the military while in Manchester and Chesterfield. These orders were identical with those issued in Richmond. "The same general orders applied to the situation as it existed on both sides of the river," said Colonel Anderson.

He said that it was the duty of a soldier to carry out the orders given him by his superior officers, and that orders were given to shoot to hit whenever it became necessary to further the interests of law and order, to quell riot or impending riot, and to protect persons and property.

In this particular case, in the pursuit of a man who was seeking to escape, after having broken arrest, the soldiers were compelled to shoot. Had they not done so, and had the man escaped, the soldiers whose duty it was to stop him would have been subject to court-martial.

When questioned by a juror as to whether a sentry was required to keep a fixed position, "halt" before firing, Colonel Anderson said it was not absolutely necessary under the conditions of things were such as to permit the sentry to see that the fleeing man was making an effort to escape after having been warned at the start, and after he had been fired at by those at the head of the line.

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afterward, he did not let him go rather than shoot at him.

Corporal Lane said he had been ordered to take the man in charge, and had no discretion in the matter.

In reply to a question from Mr. Meredith, he said he had no discretion in reference to arresting a man. He could not let him go home and then send or go for him afterward.

Must Do His Duty.

"My duty, as a soldier, is, when a prisoner is placed in my charge and attempt to escape, to stop him," said Corporal Lane.

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